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JUNE 13.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty-two members present.

A paper entitled "On the Occurrence of *Helix terrestris*, Chemn., in North America," by Wm. G. Mazyck, was presented for publication.

On a New Genus of Fossil Fishes.—Prof. COPE described a species of fish represented by a fragment of a jaw, which was said to have been derived from the phosphatic deposit near Charleston, S. C. The fragment indicated a species of large size, and supports alveoli or teeth to the number of ten in a space of M. .080. The crowns of the teeth are compressed, with a broadly rounded apex; the section at the base being lenticular, with sides swollen and apices produced. The latter are the sections of a cutting edge, which constitute the apex as well as the borders of the tooth. The longitudinal transverse section is triangular. The root is not composed of dentine, but of an ossified pulp, of osseous tissue, as in the *Pythonomorph* reptiles. This portion is nearly concealed in the alveolus, and there are no foramina along the inner side of the jaw communicating with the pulp cavities.

The succession of the teeth has been from below, as in the *Sauroidontidæ*, the crown of the young tooth being developed below the centre of the root. Absorption followed; so that the centre of the root disappeared, leaving a cylinder with thin walls of osseous tissue running at right angles to the fibres of the inclosing jaw. The root has a lateral groove, which at this stage constitutes a fissure opening into the central cavity of the adjoining root. The osseous tissue at the base of the crown is quite spongy. Length of bases of five teeth M. .040, or long diameter of crown at base M. .008. Transverse diameter of base of crown .007; elevation of crown .010.

This fish belongs to a genus hitherto unnamed, presenting resemblance and perhaps affinity to *Pachyrhizodus* and *Conosaurus*. It differs from both in the compressed trenchant crowns, and from the first named in the entire inclusion of the roots in alveoli. From *Sauroidontidæ* it differs in the absence of true dental roots. It was named *Cyclotomodon*, and the species, *C. vagrans*.